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NOTES.

In the April number of *Mind*, Prof. Royce suggests that sane persons may be subject to illusions of memory, similar to the false memories that occur in cases of insanity like those studied by Kraepelin and others; and he thinks that the liability to such illusions may account for some of the stories of haunted houses, telepathy, and the like, reported by honest witnesses. A great deal of research and observation is required to determine how common such illusions of memory are among normal persons. Several philosophers, however, have noticed that illusions of memory occur in dreams; and, judging from the writer's own experience, such phenomena are not uncommon. Several dreams illustrative of paramnesia have come to my notice. One of my own dreams may serve as a sample. It was substantially as follows: I visited the editor of a well known periodical, and inquired about the manuscript of an article that I had sent him some time before, and of which I had received no tidings. The editor made an evasive answer that indicated to me that he had never read the manuscript, but that he was unwilling to confess it. I remembered the fact of having sent the article clearly enough; and the answer that my dream put into the mouth of the editor would indicate that I had no doubt of it. The facts of my waking life were these: I had often contributed to the periodical in question, but no manuscript had ever been rejected. A short time before my dream, however, I had sent an article to a newspaper, and had received no word from it whatever. Here was clearly a case of false memory, unless we suppose it a true memory of a former dream state which had been forgotten in the waking state, just as the events of an hypnotic trance are remembered in succeeding trances, while forgotten in the waking state.

W. H. B.

Another evidence of the set, among thoughtful men of quite diverse philosophical tendencies, toward a thorough and scientific consideration of some of the more obscure questions of psychology, is to be found in the recent organization of the Gesellschaft für Experimental-Psychologie in Berlin, and in the program adopted by them, published in the May number of the *Sphinx*. They propose to study in general the phenomena of man's psychic life that occur under unusual circumstances, natural or experimental, and which in a way are a borderland between the normal and pathological. First among these is hypnotism, in the wide acceptance of the term; next, telepathy and related states, and in a secondary way, as probably in a manner connected with these, the phenomena of spiritualism. They rely chiefly upon the experimental method, and have based on its use a distinction of their branch of psychology from the introspective and physiological. Other methods are, however, not to be excluded. Spontaneous cases will be treated statistically, and history and ethnology will be made tributary. The society as a society

will confine itself to facts, leaving their philosophical interpretation to individual preference. All can, therefore, co-operate who recognize the significance of the field of study. Communications to the society should be addressed to Max Dessoir, Berlin, W., Köthenerstrasse 27.

In the *Journal of Mental Science* for July, John Baker, M. B., gives statistics from the records of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum bearing on the relations of epilepsy and crime. From February, 1864, to February, 1887, 1266 male and 394 female patients were admitted; of the males, 105, and of the females, 23, were epileptic, or in percentages 8.2 and 5.8. Of the male epileptics, 67 had committed homicidal offenses; of the female, 18; and four other males had been guilty of personal violence to themselves or others. Only 34 epileptic males and 5 epileptic females had committed other crimes. Of the whole number of homicidal insane admitted (768), 11 per cent were epileptic, while of the 892 non-homicidal admissions only 4.8 per cent were epileptic. It thus appears that criminal epileptics are prone to crimes of violence, especially to homicides. Further tables on the basis of 128 cases show that among the male epileptics the majority were single, while among the females a majority were married. Of the same 128, the age of greatest criminal activity, including homicides, was for the males from 25 to 30 years, for the females between 20 and 25 and between 35 and 40. It would also appear from records as to the aetiology of the disease, that epilepsies from traumatic causes are more apt to show a homicidal character than those of congenital and idiopathic origin. Thirty-one of 105 male cases show a history of intemperance.

In the *Journal of Mental Science* for July, 1888, Dr. S. A. K. Strahan reports four cases of recovery after long periods of insanity. All were women, and in all the recovery seems to have begun in the general nervous reconstruction of the climacteric.

In the *American Journal of Insanity* for July, Dr. J. A. Campbell, of the Counties Asylum, Carlisle, England, gives three cases of recovery after long periods of asylum life. The first was a woman whose menstruation was accompanied by violent maniacal attacks. These declined in violence, and she was discharged after seventeen years of asylum life. But one attack, and that very slight indeed, occurred after menstruation ceased. The second, a man, began to improve after a severe illness of another nature, and was discharged after nineteen years. The third was a woman of fifty-one, whose derangement followed the menopause; she recovered after fourteen years. The doctor queries, since it is rare to find brain lesions to account for delusions and the like, if brain scars, like surface scars, may not grow out and more or less completely disappear in long periods of time.

A paper on "The Treatment of Nervous and Mental Disease by Systematized Active Exercise," by Dr. C. K. Mills, is reported in abstract in the *Polyclinic* for February, 1888. Active exercise and proper hygiene, besides combating that low nutrition which is the soil of much nervous disease, have been found useful in the treat-

ment of such diseases as idiocy, insanity, asthma, minor chorea, habit chorea, hysteria, general nervousness, neurasthenia, nervous palpitations, lithaemia, cerebral syphilis, diabetes, curvatures, ataxias, paralyses, muscular atrophy, aphonia, and writer's disease. In some of these the exercise assists in the establishment of proper nervous habits and of rapport between the will and the muscles, in others it brings calm, in yet others it helps excretion. This paper is said to be the forerunner of a book on the subject.

Dr. Seymore J. Sharkey reports, in the April number of *Brain*, a "case of atrophy of the frontal and parietal lobes of the brain consequent on long-continued paralysis of the limbs from spinal disease." The patient was bed-ridden for two years and a half with paralysis of both legs and the right hand, and for a year before her death, with partial paralysis of the left hand and arm. Sensation was slightly and infrequently affected, and intellection not at all. *Post-mortem* examination showed atrophy in both frontal and both parietal lobes, particularly in the upper ends of the ascending parietal convolutions on the right and the superior parietal lobule. The left corresponded, with noticeable atrophy of the middle third of the parietal convolution, and in a less degree of the frontal convolutions. The temporo-sphenoidal and occipital lobes on both sides were contrastingly well nourished. The case illustrates again the location of the centres of voluntary motion. A cut of the patient's brain accompanies the account of the case.

Dr. Sharkey also reports, in the same place, a case where a tumor on the left auditory nerve caused noise and deafness in the left ear, and dizziness similar to that produced in animals on sectioning the auditory nerve or destroying the semicircular canals, phenomena which have by some been attributed to injuries attending the sectioning; as in the experiments, the dizziness seemed to decrease with time. A cut of the patient's brain is given here also.

Fletcher Beach, the medical superintendent of the Darenth Asylum, Eng., discusses and gives cases (*Am. Jour. of Insan.*, July, 1888) of "some of the uncommon causes of imbecility," e. g. syphilis, consanguinity of parents, chronic neuralgia, excitability, and deaf-mutism. The first is responsible for two per cent or less of all cases. Marriages of first cousins, provided there is not inclination to nervous disease, has scarcely an appreciable effect. Chronic neuralgia and excitability of the parents accounts for 14, and deaf-mutism for 2 out of 637 cases. In these, as in others, what is inherited is not idiocy itself, but an instability that develops into it on occasion of some later shock.

In the *Revista Sperimentale*, Vol. XIII, fasc. 2, Oct. 1887 (translated in the *Alienist and Neurologist*, April, 1888), Prof. Tamburini gives a very interesting account of a young Italian girl and her visions of the Madonna. The girl was thirteen years old, of neuro-pathic heredity, and at the first appearance of the vision, under great emotional excitement and fresh from severe physical exercise. She saw in a juniper bush, a *bambina* about her own size, dressed in white, rosy-cheeked, dark-eyed, light-haired, a blue wreath about its neck, a silver cross on its breast, and its hands folded. It answered questions put to it. Presently, among the superstitious

populace, the juniper bush began to work miracles, and the whole thing had finally to be suppressed by the authorities. The condition of the girl when she came soon after under Prof. Tamburini's observation was rather hysterical ; there was slight left hemi-anæsthesia, she had pains and deafness in the left ear, and some hyperæmia of the fundus of the eyes ; her muscular force was small. She was excitable, capricious, and egoistic ; had been brought up in enforced punctiliousness in religious matters. Her visions were true hallucinations, but her mind, once freed from them, was not apparently unbalanced.

Prof. Nasse (*Zeitschrift f. Psych.* XLIV, H. 4, N. 5, noted in *Neurol. Centralbl.* No. 9, May 1, 1888) contends for the existence of secondary paranoia, *i. e.*, developing out of melancholia or mania, and further, that the development may be sudden. Three cases are given, all women, two melancholiac and one maniacal, in which such a change took place suddenly.

The connection of paranoia with hallucinations of hearing has frequently been remarked. Dr. Theo. W. Fisher, in an article on the subject in the *Am. Journal of Insanity*, July, 1888, gives a table of 243 cases of insanity in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, from which it appears that 63 per cent (and probably more, if the history of the early stages were more perfect) have been hallucinated at some period of their disease. Eight-ninths of these had had hallucinations of hearing. Fifty per cent of the cases of acute mania and general paralysis had been hallucinated, and 91 per cent of the melancholiacs (excluding those of the simple form, which, like those of folie circulaire, showed nothing of the kind). The 47 cases of paranoia all showed hallucinations, and all but two, hallucinations of hearing, seeming to demonstrate more than an accidental connection.

Dr. William Noyes has made a valuable addition to the literature of insanity, accessible in English, in his translation of J. Séglas's historical study of paranoia, now reproduced in pamphlet form from the March, April, May, and June numbers of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. The work is a concise résumé of a large amount of literature in French, German, Italian, and English.

In his anniversary address before the Anthropological Institute (*Journal of the Anthropol. Inst.*, May, 1888), Francis Galton gave some account of the anthropometric laboratory then soon to be opened at the South Kensington Museum. The plan is to be that of the one at the International Health Exhibition in 1884. The object is not only to give those desiring accurate measurement an opportunity for it, and to keep a record of such measurements, but also to give information on anthropometrical methods and a place for such research. The laboratory must be able to measure quickly and conveniently a large number of people. It is confined therefore to measurements that can be made on persons in ordinary clothing, but valuable data can even thus be gathered. The remainder of the paper is an explanation of the system of identification measurements of M. Bertillon, mentioned in Vol. I, page 205, of this journal.

Dr. Ottolenghi, from tests made on eighty persons, concludes that criminals are deficient in the sense of smell.

A case of stigmatism is reported in the June number of the *Sphinx*. The stigmatist is a certain Sister Napelle, of the Order de le miséricorde, in the French convent at Chas, in Auvergne.

Carl Kiesewetter, in the July number of *Sphinx*, gives a brief account of the incantations used by the ancient Akkadians to expel disease (or the cosmic demons that caused it), or to transfer it to inanimate objects à la Paracelsus. He gives German versions of two or three of the formulas.

In a paper read before the Anthropological Institute and reported in *Nature*, May 3, 1888, Francis Galton makes some calculations of the head-growth of students at the University of Cambridge, from tables of "head-products" presented by Dr. Venn. The "head-product" is the product of the length, breadth and height of the head above a fixed plane, and while it of course far exceeds the actual brain volume, it may be taken on the average as proportional to it. The measurements were made upon men from 19 to 25 years old and upward, in number as follows: high honor men 258, other honor men 476, "poll" men 361. The average head-product in inches for high honor men at 19 is 241.9, for other honor men 237.1, for the "poll" men 229.1; that is to say, high honor men have heads nearly 5 per cent larger than the "poll" men. Omitting the figures for the intermediate years, at 25 or over they are respectively 248.9, 239.1 and 243.5, showing growth in all and especially in the "poll" men, whose average "head-product" has increased 6 per cent against 3 per cent for the high honor men. From these figures it is to be concluded that the brains of university men continue to grow after the age at which growth ceases among men at large, which is 19 or earlier; that high honor men have larger and earlier developed brains than others, and consequently that university distinction may be taken as an evidence of these advantages.

In an article on the "Life Statistics of an Indian Province" (*Nature*, July 12, 1888), S. A. Hill shows that violent deaths, suicides and wounds are at a minimum in the colder months, increase in frequency during the dry and hot season, and remain high through the rainy season. The "irritability of temper consequent on long continued heat and moisture" is suggested as a possible reason. When the birth rates are arranged by months they are found to be at a maximum in September and October (56.71 per mille in September) and at a minimum in May and June (35.43 per mille in June). This points to December as the month of most frequent conception and September as that of the least. In September, the end of the long hot period, the vitality of the people is at ebb and the food supply low. In December, on the contrary, climatic conditions are favorable and food abundant, November being the month of harvest. Thus there appears to be a human "pairing time" controlled by physical conditions. The fact that the Holi, or spring festival of the Hindus, which has been considered as a relic of such a "pairing time," does not agree with the one found from the figures, is to be explained, the author conjectures, by the importation of the festival from a colder habitat.

In the *Neurol. Centralblatt* for March 1, 1888, Prof. Fr. Fuchs recounts a simple observation on himself, tending to show that the hallucinatory images seen by many persons in the moment of dropping off to sleep are influenced in their localization by the position of the head. The professor noticed in going to sleep in a night train, that these images appeared to move about, keeping time to the motions of his head produced by the shaking of the car.

The association of colors and sounds is not of very infrequent occurrence. Lauret and Duchaussoy report a case (*Bull. d. l. Soc. de Psychologie phys.* III, p. 11; noted in *Centralbl. f. Physiol.* No. 5, June 9, 1888) of a family in which the father, son and daughter have very distinct color sensations on hearing and seeing letters, or even thinking of them. The vowel colors are bright, the consonants shades of gray. Number-words have colors likewise, but unrelated to the letters with which they are spelled. The colors for particular letters are not the same for the father and daughter; the son was not examined in this particular.

Cases in which colors are called out by other senses than hearing are infrequent, but not unknown. Colored smelling has been observed, and Dr. Ch. Fére mentioned at a meeting of the Société de Biologie of Paris in December of last year (reported in the *Neurol. Centralbl.* No. 10, 1888) a case of colored tasting. A woman, after a plentiful use of vinegar, saw everything red for a few minutes, and after that for more than an hour everything bright green. Something similar happens among melancholiacs and the neuropathic without any exciting sensation. Dr. Fére's explanation of such double sensations is something as follows. On stimulation of any sense, there is called forth, in addition to the special sensation, a mass of physiological attendants (changes of muscle tension, of circulation, and of organic functions generally). If now exactly the same mass of secondary effects are called up by the stimulation of two senses, e. g. sight and hearing, the two sensations are confused by the percipient, he perceives them together, has color sensations with spoken letters, etc. If we reflect that these physiological attendants are, on the subjective side, probably feelings or indistinct emotions, we may take the liberty of stating Dr. Fére's explanation thus: Stimulation of one of these senses calls up an emotional state common to both, which in its turn calls up the other sensation.

W. Griffiths, in studying the rhythmic waves in the myograph tracings of voluntarily contracted muscles (*Journal of Physiol.* IX, 1, p. 39, noted in *Centralbl. f. Physiol.* No. 9, 1888), found them to differ for different muscles, for different individuals, and for the same individual at different times. The number was increased to a certain point by loading the muscle or exercising it, but beyond that point it again decreased. The general rate for muscles without a load, and of muscles at "dead strain," was the same, for the biceps about 14 per sec., for the muscle of the ball of the thumb about 10. Fatigue decreased the number but increased the extent of the waves. They represent, in the author's opinion, the impulses of innervation; he discards the rate derived from the tone of contracting muscle, 19.5 per sec.

With the view of determining experimentally whether deep tones are heard with the upper part of the cochlea, Stepanow (*Monatschr.*

f. Ohrenheilk. No. 4, 1888, noted in *Centralbl. f. d. medicin. Wissenschaften*, July 28, 1888) removed that portion of both cochleas in young guinea pigs. Their hearing after the operation, as indicated by reflex movements of the ears, was not destroyed for noises, nor for tones produced by a violin, harmonica, Galton pipe, B-bass, etc. These results are in diametrical opposition to the conclusions of Baginsky; but the latter seems to have assumed that his animals did not hear when they did not respond—a very doubtful assumption. In the fact, however, that Baginsky removed the lower and middle divisions of the cochlea and found no deafness for deep tones, and that Stepanow himself removed with like result the upper division and part of the middle one, the latter finds support for that theory of the perception of tones which does not distribute particular tones to particular parts of the cochlea.

F. Tuckerman reports (*Journal of Anat. and Phys.* II, 2, p. 135, reviewed in *Centralbl. f. Physiol.* No. 5, June 9, 1888) the finding, in the course of a careful study of the taste apparatus of the rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*), of a ganglion a little less than one third of a mm. in diameter, in the body of the circumvallate papillae. It is set in a connective tissue capsule, and gives off unmedullated fibres in all directions. He found also bodies like the taste-buds imbedded in the epithelium of the posterior surface of the epiglottis.

The studies of A. Lustig (*Atti della R. Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, XXIII, noted in *Centralbl. f. Physiol.* No. 6, July 23, 1888) on the olfactory region of rabbits and guinea pigs in different stages of development, seem to show the fibres of the olfactory nerve to be connected with both the epithelial and "olfactory" cells, thus supporting Exner's assertion that all the cells of this region are alike olfactory.

Beaunis has found (*Revue Philos.* No. 5, 1888, noted in *Centralbl. f. Physiol.* No. 7, July 7, 1888), in trying to reproduce, after greater or less intervals of time, distances and directions by muscle sense, that the memory of the movements disappears suddenly, but that after conscious recollection has gone there is a temporary stage in which the distances, etc., may nevertheless be reproduced by unconscious memory.

Charpentier (*Comptes Rendus*, Vol. 102, p. 1155) found that objects at rest, when looked at in a dark field, seem to move from two to thirty degrees a second. He can determine their direction of motion by hard thinking, especially after intellectual or physical exertion. If a sudden noise occurs they move towards it. Aubert (*Pflüger's Archiv*) obtained the same results; he concludes that for the perception or direct sensation of motion, as well as for orientation in space, the presence of objects at rest, and, in general, of well known objects in the field of sight, is of fundamental importance.

Isaachsen has repeated Holmgren's experiments for proving the Young-Helmholtz theory of the color-sense, by throwing small images on separate rods and cones, and, like Hering, he finds it impossible to obtain Holmgren's results.

At a recent meeting of the American Ophthalmological Society, Dr. William O. Moore, of New York, reported three cases of hysterical blindness in males. Two were monocular; one of them, a boy of fifteen, having lost the sight of his right eye "after a disappointment at school." The application of prisms gave double images, showing that the alleged blindness was imaginary. They were told that they would soon be well, and recovered accordingly under electrical treatment. The other case conceived, from the effect of atropine used in testing his eyes for glasses, that he was going blind, put on dark glasses, afterward bandages, would not open his eyes, and for ten months before he was examined by Dr. Moore had stayed in the dark with his eyes covered. He was examined under ether, and on recovering consciousness, evidently could see. He was assured of recovery, and "in two days he was walking around without glasses," and had no trouble since.

M. Nonne, in the *Neurol. Centralblatt*, Nos. 7 and 8, 1888 (noted in *Centralbl. f. Phys.* No. 6, 1888) contributes to hypnotic therapeutics the case of a type-setter who was successfully treated by that means in a third attack of hysterical paralysis and anaesthesia, complicated perhaps with lead-poisoning. The suggestion was made by degrees, e. g. "to-morrow you will be able to move your left great toe," etc., and the disease, which in the right arm was of five years' standing, was in this manner completely removed.

One of the most prominent advocates outside of France of the therapeutic use of hypnotism is Prof. August Forel. In several articles on the subject (*Correspondenzbl. f. Schweizer Aerzte*, 1887; *Munchen med. Wochenschr.* 1888, Nos. 5 and 13; noted in *Centbl. f. Physiol.* No. 5, 1888), he makes clear his conviction that hypnotism is a genuine remedial agent, adapted, however, rather to functional nervous disorders of mentally sound patients (pains, chronic rheumatism, insomnia, etc.) than to psychoses. It succeeds best, of course, with those most open to suggestion, and whose disease is of recent origin. Prof. Forel has been successful in treating alcohol and morphine habit in this way, securing in some cases what seems to be a complete cure. He belongs to the Nancy school, and hypnotizes by suggestion.